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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY - 1960-1961

Public Law 87-724
H. J. Res. 897

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 897

Sept. 28, 1962 House Appropriations Committee reported
H. J. Res. 897. No written report.

House passed H. J. Res. 897 without amend-
ment.

H. J. Res. 897 was referred to the Senate
Appropriations Committee.

Senate committee reported H. J. Res. 897
without amendment. No written report.

Senate passed H. J. Res. 897 without amend-
ment.

Sept. 29, 1962 Approved: Public Law 87-724.

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-724

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1963. Makes continuing appropriations through October 31, 1962, for the Department of Agriculture and other departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills for fiscal year 1963 had not yet been enacted.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Oct. 1, 1962

For actions of Sept. 28 and 29, 1962

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sept. 28: Both Houses passed appropriations continuation resolution. Rep. Jones, Mo., criticized absence of Republican member from House Agriculture meeting. Rep. Gross objected to sending pay bill to conference. Rep. King, Utah, commended ASC committees. Rep. Springer criticized farm bill. Senate committee reported: Foreign aid appropriation bill. Public works appropriation bill. Senate passed bills: For program of agricultural land development in Alaska. To assist States in forest research. Sen. Humphrey defended wilderness bill as passed by Senate. Senate subcommittee approved State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill.

Sept. 29: Senate debated public works appropriation bill.

HOUSE - Sept. 28

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 897, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963 to those departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted.. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 19991-2, 19997

Rep. Cannon inserted a table of appropriation bills, 87th Congress, 2nd session, as of Sept. 28, 1962. pp. 19988-9

2. **PAY BILL.** Rep. Gross objected to a request to send H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay increase bill, to conference. p. 19985

3. ASC COMMITTEES. Rep. King, Utah, commended the ASC committeemen saying, "I would like to pay tribute to these men who have so unselfishly devoted of their time to develop and guide these farm programs in the interest of farm and nonfarm people alike." p. 19990
4. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Springer criticized the farm bill saying, "The Kennedy-Freeman-Cochrane farm bill was the worst blow to the Midwest corn farmer since World War II." p. 19990
Rep. Jones, Mo., criticized Republican members of the Agriculture Committee for failure to provide a quorum for the transaction of committee business on Fri., Sept. 28. pp. 19993-4
5. SCHOOL LUNCH. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 211, providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week (H.Rept. 2496). p. 19995
6. RAILWAY STRIKE. Rep. Nelsen criticized the Chicago & North Western strike and said "the lack of transportation is working a hardship on the agricultural economy of the entire area." pp. 19994-5
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the Consent Calendar will be called on Mon., Oct. 1, followed by the following suspensions: resolution to send H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay increase bill, to conference; H. R. 5698, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act to temporary summer employment; S. 3389, to promote commerce through trade fairs; H. R. 12968, to amend section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act to eliminate time limitations; and H. R. 13241, to amend Sec. 309 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 re 15-acre wheat exemption. On Tues. the Private Calendar; the conference report on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962; the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1963; and S. 1123, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 with respect to the exemption of agricultural employees from the child labor provisions of such Act, will be considered. pp. 19992-3
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 1. p. 19995

SENATE - Sept. 28

9. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 13175 (S. Rept. 2177). p. 19996
10. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 12900 (S. Rept. 2178). p. 19997
11. FARM PROGRAM. Passed with an amendment S. 2805, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to formulate and carry out a land development program under which payments or grants may be made to agricultural producers in Alaska for carrying out specified farmland development measures, including clearing, draining, shaping, and otherwise conditioning land for the production of crops or for pasture. Authorizes the appropriation of a maximum of \$1,250,000 for the entire program, excluding administrative costs, but not to exceed \$125,000 in any one program year. (pp. 20013, 20017-8) Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Bartlett to provide that a grant to any single producer shall not exceed one-fifth of the total funds appropriated for the program for the year in which the grant is made. (p. 20017)
12. FORESTRY. Reconsidered the vote by which H. R. 12688, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 897

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Mr. CANNON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

The committee discharged, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963,
and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the joint resolution of August 31, 1962 (Public Law
- 4 87-625), is hereby amended by striking out "September
- 5 30, 1962" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31, 1962".

I

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 897

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

The committee discharged, and passed

H. J. RES. 897

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, without amendment

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Passed without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963,
and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the joint resolution of August 31, 1962 (Public Law
4 87-625), is hereby amended by striking out "September
5 30, 1962" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31, 1962".

Passed the House of Representatives September 28,
1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Reported without amendment

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Passed without amendment

BURNS CREEK PROJECT

(Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, Wyoming has recoverable coal reserves in excess of 60 billion tons—about 150 times the total tonnage that has been extracted from the mines in our State since admission to the Union 72 years ago. We have the mining companies and the equipment and the manpower to get this coal out of the ground and sell it, but unfortunately demand has been slow for the past decade. Last year's total output amounted to 2,350,000 tons, or about one-third of our production record that came in 1945. Coal and allied industries have for a long time been looking forward to an increase in demand. As in most mining States, the principal hope for more business lies in the electric utility industry, where generating capacity is doubling about every 10 years. The coal miners have a big stake in this market. So do our railroads and all businesses that supply these industries.

A large number of our miners are unemployed, and many of those with jobs do not have steady work. The electric power market offers promise of employment the year around—something that too few mine employees have enjoyed in a long time. If the Congress of the United States has any sensitivity for these American citizens who want nothing more than the opportunity to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families, then unnecessary roadblocks to economic progress will be rejected here and now. Any number of extravagant and nonessential Government-sponsored programs have been proposed in the past 8 months—a period in which the national debt has exceeded the \$300 billion level and in which economy should be the persuasive factor where any non-defense measure is involved—but I speak specifically at this time of the proposal to build the hydroelectric generating facilities at Burns Creek. I congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for his forceful review exposing the irrational premises on which this project is based.

In the first place, the Bureau of Reclamation has admitted that this whole preposterous proposition is aimed almost exclusively at the production of electric power. Investor-owned companies are fully capable of providing all the electricity needed in that area for as long as anyone can see into the future. Yet, Congress is asked to subsidize the construction of an enormous dam whose effect would be to inundate employment opportunities in the States of Wyoming and Utah. In effect, Congress is being asked to appropriate tax money to take jobs away from coal miners, railroad workers and employees of multiple other industries and businesses. It is an action which would violate every concept of our fundamental economic standards. It would deprive depressed communities of a chance to regain economic stature. Here is a statement by Mr. William J. O'Connor, a director of the Utah-Wyo-

oming Coal Operators' Association and a director of the National Coal Association:

A good part of the economy of the Utah-Idaho-Wyoming area is based upon the mining and distribution of coal. If there is a need for 90,000 kilowatts of additional electric power in the area of the Burns Creek plant, that power should be developed by the use of coal, and thereby add to the economy of the area. One-half billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy is the equivalent of approximately 20,000 man shifts working in the mines, which would bring to the people of our area engaged in mining more than one-half million dollars annually in wages.

The United Mine Workers of America are equally concerned and as vigorously opposed to the Burns Creek project. So are our other citizens who recognize the potential waste of Federal funds and the detrimental economic implications contained in this proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to my colleagues to join in refusing to permit proponents of Burns Creek to go ahead with a measure that was proved unsound and procedurally rejected in a standing committee of the House. Burns Creek has no place in the omnibus public works bill. It has no legitimate place in the Federal budget. To approve a project under these circumstances could set a dangerous precedent. To approve a project of this nature under any circumstances would impose upon every taxpaying citizen of our Nation, disrupt the economy of an important region of the West, dissipate job opportunities for deserving citizens.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 224 on September 18 I am listed as not voting. On that day I was in the city of Syracuse getting ground up by a political machine. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

DR. PRESTON BRADLEY

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker some 36 years ago I was president of the Illinois Valley Teachers Association and was responsible for the program for the institute, which was held at Princeton, Ill. At that program I was successful in securing Dr. Preston Bradley as one of our principal speakers and I had the pleasure of introducing him to the teachers of that association. Dr. Bradley then—36 years ago—was one of the most able speakers I had ever heard, and he has been growing ever since.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 897) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we could have an explanation as to the reason why we have this fourth—and I emphasize—fourth continuing resolution to provide financing of the Federal Government.

Mr. THOMAS. I will do my best to comply with the request of our distinguished friend and colleague.

There are various appropriation bills such as the District of Columbia bill, State and Justice appropriation bill, foreign aid, and so forth, and, of course, the last supplemental appropriation bill which will be presented to this body one day next week. The point I am about to make is that four of the five bills which are in this status have been passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. GROSS. And the other body is sitting on them; is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, and I do hope, therefore, that there will be no objection to this. We will have to act.

Mr. GROSS. It is my understanding that the State and Justice Departments appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives back in July, about the middle of July.

Mr. THOMAS. That is not far wrong; that is substantially correct.

Mr. GROSS. Is that appropriation bill being held up now, can the gentleman tell me, in order perhaps to provide additional funds for the army of Federal marshals that is being assembled to invade the State of Mississippi? What is the story?

Mr. THOMAS. If I may do a little guessing, I do not think that would be in here. I see my distinguished friend from Ohio [Mr. Bow] as usual, on the floor. He is quite an authority. I think it is just a question of not being able to get around to it.

Mr. GROSS. Just a question of not being able to get around to it in the other body?

Mr. THOMAS. That is it exactly.

Mr. GROSS. So this is one of the reasons why this continuing resolution is made necessary?

Mr. THOMAS. It is the only reason that I know of, I will say to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think we ought to adopt a continuing resolution as an appropriation policy? We might save the taxpayers some money if we made this continuing resolution effective until the end of December and then in January passed another continuing resolution for spending at last year's rate. It might eliminate the annual deficits.

Mr. THOMAS. I doubt if that end could be accomplished.

Mr. GROSS. Each year the appropriation bills get bigger and bigger.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my good friend that our colleagues at the other end of the Capitol number only 100 as against our 435 or 437, and they have got to do identically the same amount of work that we do here, have the same hearings, and so forth. It just takes time.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman mind if I ask him a rather personal question? How many years has he been in Congress, in the House of Representatives?

Mr. THOMAS. Twenty-six.

Mr. GROSS. Has the gentleman ever seen a session that has dawdled as much as this one?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my friend that in my 26 years I have seen a lot of things. One I can recall during the war—

Mr. GROSS. But we are not at war.

Mr. THOMAS. No, that is right, but I recall during World War II when we were in session year after year.

I think after this session has adjourned it will go down in history as being a fine one.

Mr. GROSS. As one of the biggest spending Congresses we ever had, yes, and with more delegation of power to the Chief Executive, I would add.

Mr. THOMAS. I think that when the work of this Congress is reviewed it will be found to be one of the best in our history. The gentleman from Iowa has worked hard here and when he goes back home his friends will pat him on the back and say this Congress has accomplished much.

Mr. GROSS. The taxpayers will see the debt and deficit increased as a result of the actions of this Congress, and that is a serious thing to them.

Mr. THOMAS. We have had deficits of \$8 billion or \$9 billion, sure, but we have had larger deficits in previous years.

Mr. GROSS. One final question. I do not want to further presume upon time under a reservation of objection—does the gentleman think we are going to have another one of these continuing resolutions?

Mr. THOMAS. No. My guess is that we are going to get out of here in another 8 or 10 days.

Mr. GROSS. That is the gentleman's guess-estimate.

Mr. THOMAS. We are going to hold up our end at the other side of the Capitol and try to get out of here.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution of August 31, 1962 (Public Law 87-625), is hereby amended by striking out "September 30, 1962" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31, 1962".

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to advise that there will be additions to the program as bills and

conference reports are ready for House action. These will be announced as expeditiously as possible and as they are ready for consideration.

Monday is Consent Calendar day, and there are 11 suspensions to be considered, as follows:

House resolution to take H.R. 7927, Postage Revision Act of 1961, adjust rates, from the Speaker's table and send to conference.

S. 2568: Conservation of tropical tuna.
H.R. 5698: Apportionment of temporary summer employees.

H.R. 11587, Vessels, reimbursement of certain construction.

H.R. 8151: Authorize U.S. Coast Guard appropriation.

S. 1184: Vessels, contract requirement.

S. 3389: Promote commerce, trade fairs.

S. 3396: Reserve funds, construction, Merchant Marine Act.

H.R. 12968: Merchant Marine Act, amend section 901(B), eliminate time limitations.

H.R. 11086: Courts, commissioners, addition.

H.R. 13241: Agriculture, to amend section 309 of Food and Agriculture Act of 1962.

Each bill under suspension is allotted 20 minutes to the side. These bills may not necessarily be called in the order listed.

For Tuesday, and the balance of the week the Private Calendar will be called on Tuesday; H.R. 10650, Conference Report, Revenue Act of 1962, and House Joint Resolution 712, Roosevelt Memorial Commission; the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1963 will be considered; S. 1123, Child Labor Provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act.

This, of course, is subject to the usual reservation that any further program may be announced later and that conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Mr. HOEVEN. Will the Consent Calendar be called next week?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes, on Monday.

Mr. HOEVEN. The gentleman has announced that the Private Calendar will be called on Tuesday?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes.

Mr. HOEVEN. The gentleman made reference to an agricultural bill. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma please amplify what bill the gentleman has in mind for consideration on the Suspension Calendar?

Mr. ALBERT. I just received a request to place this bill—or the Speaker did—on the list of suspensions. However, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] is here, and I shall yield to him to explain what this bill provides. I can tell the gentleman what the bill is, but since the gentleman from Texas knows what it is, perhaps the gentleman can elaborate upon it.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman will yield, I know nothing about procedures. I was caught cold on it, too. But it is the bill, the one that was discussed in the committee this morning. However, I know nothing about the procedures in regard to it.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Is this the bill that the chairman of the committee introduced that was up before your committee this morning?

Mr. ALBERT. If the gentleman will yield further, I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. ARENDS. And was voted out of your committee this morning?

Mr. ALBERT. It is not voted out as yet.

Mr. ARENDS. Is this the bill that corrects the Agricultural Act and was introduced before this present bill was signed, and was introduced to correct it before it was signed by the President the other day?

Mr. POAGE. That is correct.

Mr. ALBERT. If the gentleman from Iowa will yield further, may I make an addition to the program?

I have been requested by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MUMFORD], to advise that he will call up under unanimous-consent agreement at the earliest opportunity the following bills which have been unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means:

H.R. 12030: Special statistical studies by Internal Revenue Service.

H.R. 12470: Income-tax deduction for child-care expenses in case of woman deserted by husband.

H.R. 3985: Duty treatment of certain bread.

H.R. 9414: Tariff treatment of certain electron microscopes. These bills may not necessarily be called in order listed.

Mr. HOEVEN. In reference to the agricultural bill which the gentleman mentioned, it was referred to in committee this morning as a technical amendment.

I wish to advise the membership of the House that as I understand it, it is a change in the basic law.

May I inquire further of the majority leader when he expects to introduce the sine die adjournment resolution of this Congress?

Mr. ALBERT. We are optimistically looking toward adjournment at the end of next week.

Mr. HOEVEN. Would the gentleman venture a guess as to whether that might be Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday of next week? I have received many inquiries with respect thereto.

Mr. ALBERT. I am not able to specify with that much detail the day and time of sine die adjournment.

Mr. HOEVEN. The gentleman does feel that this Congress can adjourn sine die by the end of next week?

Mr. ALBERT. I say we are optimistically looking toward sine die adjournment some time next week.

Mr. HOEVEN. I will say to the gentleman that many of us have been optimistically looking forward to sine die adjournment for a long time.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H.R. 12900. An act making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and certain river basin commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2178).

By Mr. YARBOROUGH, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, without amendment:

H.R. 9747. An act to amend section 514(1) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (Rept. No. 2182).

By Mr. YARBOROUGH, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments:

H.R. 6190. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the repair or replacement for veterans of certain prosthetic or other appliances damaged or destroyed as a result of certain accidents (Rept. No. 2181); and

H.R. 9737. An act to amend section 641 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that deductions shall not be made from Federal payments to a State home because of amounts collected from the estates of deceased veterans and used for recreational or other purposes not required by State laws (Rept. No. 2180).

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, without amendment:

S. 3326. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to extend the provisions of title II relating to cancellation of loans under such title to teachers in private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools and in institutions of higher education (Rept. No. 2190).

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, without amendment:

S. 3041. A bill to authorize the conveyance of certain lands in Harris County, Tex., to the State of Texas or the county of Harris (Rept. No. 2183);

H.R. 10613. An act to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets (Rept. No. 2184);

H.R. 10652. An act to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another (Rept. No. 2185);

H.R. 11378. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus personal property to schools for the mentally retarded, schools for the physically handicapped, radio and television stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as educational radio or educational television stations, and public libraries (Rept. No. 2186); and

H.R. 11594. An act to extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments (Rept. No. 2187).

By Mr. METCALF, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments:

S. 1696. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of federally owned lands for the purpose of locating strategic minerals (Rept. No. 2188).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Public Works, without amendment:

S. 2838. A bill to modify the project for protection against tidal waves and excessive high tides at Hilo Harbor, Hawaii (Rept. No. 2189).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women (Rept. No. 2192).

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 2179)

Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, reported an original bill (S. 3760) to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to raise the limit on Federal payments into student loan funds, to broaden the types of equipment which may be acquired with Federal grants and loans under title III thereon, and for other purposes, and submitted a report thereof, which report was ordered to be printed, and the bill was read twice by its title, and placed on the calendar.

INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN OFFICIAL TIME DEPOSITS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—MINORITY AND SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 2191)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], I report favorably, without amendment, the bill (H.R. 12080) to permit domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed, together with the minority views of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIER], and the supplemental views of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar; and, without objection, the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Minnesota.

AMENDMENT OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT OF 1933 AND FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ACT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—ADDITIONAL, SUPPLEMENTAL, OR MINORITY VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 2193)

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report favorably, without amendment, the bill (H.R. 13044) to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, which had been recommitted to the committee, and I submit a report thereon. I ask that the report be held open until midnight tonight for the filing of any additional, supplemental, or minority views, should be there be any.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar; and, without objection, the request of the Senator from Alabama is agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION TO PRINT AS A SENATE DOCUMENT A STUDY ENTITLED "UNITED STATES PRIVATE FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS"—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 2176)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 407) authorizing the printing as a Senate document of a study entitled "United States Private Foreign Aid Programs," and I submit a report thereon.

Mr. President, this resolution has met with the unanimous approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document a study entitled "United States Private Foreign Aid Programs"; and that one hundred and three thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorable House Joint Resolution 897 making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, and for other purposes.

This joint resolution amends the joint resolution of August 31, 1962—Public Law 87-625—by striking out "September 30, 1962" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31, 1962."

The joint resolution thus makes provision for continuing in operation those functions of the Government for which annual appropriation bills will not have been signed into law prior to October 1 and is the customary type of resolution making interim provision for the necessary services of Government.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 3760. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to raise the limit on Federal payments into student loan funds, to broaden the types of equipment which may be acquired with Federal grants and loans under title III thereof, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

(See reference to the above bill when reported by Mr. Morse, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

By Mr. BUTLER:
S. 3761. A bill for the relief of Mr. Dena Jovanovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:
S. 3762. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Schillaci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS

AMENDMENT OF RULE VIII TO ADD A PROVISION RELATIVE TO GERMANENESS OF DEBATE

Mr. PASTORE submitted a resolution (S. Res. 409) to amend Rule VIII to add a provision relative to germaneness of debate; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. PASTORE, which appears under a separate heading.)

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRINTING AS A SENATE DOCUMENT A REVISED EDITION OF SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 74, 82D CONGRESS, ENTITLED "EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT"

Mr. McGEE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 410); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document a revised edition of Senate Document 74, Eighty-second Congress, entitled "Equal Rights Amendment—Questions and Answers on the Equal Rights Amendment," prepared by the National Woman's Party; and that five thousand additional copies of such document be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary.

TO AMEND THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE RELATIVE TO GERMANENESS OF DEBATE

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate referral, a resolution which reads as follows:

Resolved, That rule VIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph: "At the conclusion of the morning hour or after the unfinished business or pending business has been laid before the Senate, and until after the duration of 4 hours, except as determined to the contrary by unanimous consent or on motion without debate, all debate, motions (but not including amendments offered to the bill or resolution under consideration when reasonably related thereto) and appeals shall be germane."

The obvious and only purpose of the resolution is to amend our procedure so as to adopt a modified rule of germaneness. That rule of germaneness would prevail each day for 4 hours after the termination of the morning hour or after the pending business had been laid before the Senate, unless otherwise determined by the Senate. During this 4-hour period, Senators would be required to confine their remarks to the subject at hand. At other times, they would be free to discuss any and all topics.

In my judgment, Mr. President, the difficulties and pressures under which we have operated during this session clearly demonstrate the need for pro-

cedural reform to enhance the efficiency and dignity of the legislative process. We expect other segments of the Government to modernize their efforts and concentrate their energies to meet the challenge and complexity of the problems in today's world. The Senate has a corresponding duty.

Important though it is to preserve flexibility and freedom of debate in the U.S. Senate, I believe it is equally important to place moderate controls on irrelevant discussion, in order to expedite the Nation's legislative business and insure orderly procedure. Toward these objectives, and in the spirit of reasonable compromise between a rigid rule of absolute pertinency and unrestrained expression, I have drafted my resolution. I believe its adoption would mark a step forward in the prestige and progress of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANSFIELD in the chair). If the Senator from Rhode Island will permit the temporary occupant of the chair to make a comment in his capacity as a Senator from Montana, I think the resolution is an excellent one. It would put into operation what might be called another Morse formula; and by means of this formula, after 4 or 5 hours of procedure during which the business then pending would be attended to, speeches on other subjects could be made.

Mr. PASTORE. Yes; during the period of 4 or 5 hours, the proceedings would have to be confined to the business at hand; but thereafter speeches on general topics could be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the resolution properly be called the Pastore formula?

Mr. PASTORE. Yes; it might be called the Pastore formula.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Rhode Island for offering this proposal. This idea has been given much thought by many persons who are interested in reform of Senate rules.

I caution my friend—who was the Governor of his great State at the time when I was serving in the other body—that there are ways to get around a rule of germaneness. If a Senator is speaking on a bill relating to the District of Columbia, and if that bill is the pending business, a Senator who wishes to speak about civil rights, foreign aid, or some other subject can say, "Of course, this measure is very important," and then can proceed to make a speech on another subject.

But I do think, at the very least, it would be helpful in focusing attention on the necessity of keeping to the business at hand as much as possible. I violate the present rule—

Mr. PASTORE. There is no present rule.

Mr. KEATING. I violate the spirit of the Senator's resolution very frequently, as does nearly every other Member of the Senate. If they want to get up on some subject, they get up and ask for recognition.

Mr. PASTORE. I have no complaint. Every Senator has a perfect right to speak on any subject he wishes to, under existing rules.

On the question that it sometimes would be difficult to establish germaneness, let me say that no rule is any stronger than the conscience of man, and I say, "Let your conscience be your guide"; but if a rule was imposed that would require a Senator to stick to the issue at hand, and a Senator wanted to select a subterfuge to get around it, I say, let him stand up before his fellows and do it.

Mr. KEATING. I commend the Senator from Rhode Island. This is a step in the right direction. I hope next year we will come to grips with our archaic rules and do something about them. I very strongly support the proposal that has been made to set up a committee to deal with this subject more fully than we are able to do on the floor. Certainly, the resolution should be considered.

Mr. PASTORE. I realize there are many modifications that should be considered, but this is one step forward. At this juncture, I certainly do not feel that the resolution will be adopted at this session of Congress, but I hope, under the leadership of the majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD], who is the present occupant of the chair, he will marshal his forces and get us out of here by Wednesday of next week.

In that short period of time I do not suppose the resolution could be acted on, but if it is not acted on in this session of Congress, I expect to submit it at the next session of the Congress.

I thank the Chair and the Senators for their indulgence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair merely wishes to say that the Senator is an optimist if he expects us to be out of here by Wednesday of next week.

The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 409) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORT ON WHITE CLAY CREEK, ATCHISON, KANS. (S. DOC. NO. 151)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated September 17, 1962, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the report on the White Clay Creek, Atchison, Kans., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, adopted August 4, 1958. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

Public Law 87-724
87th Congress, H. J. Res. 897
September 29, 1962



Joint Resolution

76 STAT. 672.

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution of August 31, 1962 (Public Law 87-625), is hereby amended by striking out "September 30, 1962" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31, 1962". Ante, p. 427.

Approved September 29, 1962.

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